

IRON WORKS.
TITUSVILLE
NOVELTY WORKS
GIBBS, RUSSELL & STERRETT,
PROPRIETORS,
Titusville, Pa., and Nunda, N.Y.
MACHINISTS,
IRON FOUNDERS AND FORGERS,
BUILDERS OF
Stills, Iron Tanks, Engines and Boilers,
PIT PIPE, JOSEPH NASON & CO'S STEAM AND GAS FITTING, MORRIS TARKER & CO'S LAFWELDED CANNING AND TUBING.
Manufacturers of
Drilling Tools & STEEL JARS
Repairing of all kinds done, and all kinds of Oil Well supplies kept constantly on hand. These Works of every description, etc., etc.
Our extensive experience in Tank Building enables us to assure the public that work of this description entrusted to us, will be of the highest order.
Our Drilling Tools are the best manufactured in this country.
Our stock is selected with great care.
We have in our employ the best Steel Workmen in this section of country.
All kinds of work Warranted.
Our Office and Shop is on Monroe street, near the Depot.
F. H. GIBBS, W. B. STERRETT, J. T. RUSSELL.

TRADE MARK.
W. C. Allison & Sons
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL WELL TUBING
AND CASING.
Our Tubing & Casing
Are manufactured with great care, expressly for the use of Oil Producers, being tested at the Works before shipment with a pressure of 15,000 lbs. to the square inch.
NOTICE—Each Length and Socket is stamped with our Trade-Mark. None other is genuine.
DRILLING JARS!
We would respectfully announce to our customers and the public generally that we keep constantly on hand
CAST STEEL DRILLING JARS!
Which for strength and durability exceed any Steel-Drill Jar heretofore in use.
The Advantages We Claim
over Lead Jars are, that being ALL-STEEL, they are stronger than any composed partly of iron; that presenting a steel surface to the rock, they are protected from wear on the outside, and will keep their shape longer.
We warrant them to Drill Fifteen Hundred Feet.
We also keep on hand
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OF BUFFALO.
ENGINES & BOILERS
STATIONARY AND PORTABLE.
On hand and for sale, delivered at any point in the Oil Region.
HORACE W. TEMPLE, Agent.
Office at the Mansion House, TITUSVILLE, Pa.
PLEASANTVILLE IRON WORKS
And Machine Shop,
J. LOCKE & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DRILLING TOOLS, PUMPING TOOLS, WELL TOOLS, FISHING TOOLS, SUCKER RODS, ENGINES AND BOILERS REPAIRED, General Blacksmithing.
JONATHAN LOCKE, 22nd St. H. LOCKE, 23rd St.
Western Iron Co.,
Manufacturers of
SHEET, BOILER AND BAR IRON
NAILS AND SPIKES.
Street and Small T Rails, and Lightning Rods.
JAS. WESTERMAN, C. H. ANDREWS, W. J. HITCHCOCK, P. KIMBLEY, F. W. KELLEY, C. H. BUIHL.
SHAWIN, Mercer County, Penn'a.

SMITH & HINKLY,
ARE STILL IN THE
HARDWARE,
STOVE
TIN BUSINESS.
And now that the stove season is upon us, can say that they have some of the most popular stores in the market, among which are
"The Morning Glory,"
"Magic Light,"
"Brilliant Ventilator,"
"Monarch" and "Cabinet,"
The best of which is a heating stove, which will burn
Hard or Soft Coal, or Wood.
We can also furnish the
"The Morning Glory Furnace,"
Or a Parlor Heater of the same kind. We still keep the
AMERICAN COOK STOVE,
For which we can show over 120 certificates from respectable citizens of the oil country. We keep, in fact, everything in the stove line that an intelligent community demands at prices which all can judge of by an examination for themselves.
HOSKINS & WOOD,
Dealers in
GENERAL HARDWARE
AND
Oil Well Supplies,
PERSONSVILLE.
P. O. ADDRESS, PLEASANTVILLE, PA.
12nd St.
CLARK BROWN,
82 WEST SPRING ST.,
Titusville, Pa.
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS AND GLASS, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS, FLOUR, FEED, LIME, CALCINED PLASTER, &c.
SMOKE STACKS, and all kinds of SHEET IRON and TINWARE made to order on short notice by the Best Workmen, and at LOWEST PRICES than can be found elsewhere in the Oil Region.
WICKHAM BROS.,
Hardware Dealers,
"RED HOT,"
Casing, Tubing and Well Fittings,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Also Agents for the celebrated
Seneca Falls Gas Pump
Postoffice Address, Titusville, Pa.
MISCELLANEOUS.
SOMETHING MORE
AT THE
DAVIS TANK SHOP!
Having made large additions to our machinery we are fully prepared for the manufacture of
DOORS, SASH,
BLINDS,
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES
FLOORING AND SIDING,
MOULDINGS,
In all their variety and styles, always on hand. Backed up and all kinds of work, saving and turning done with neatness and dispatch.
Oil Tanks.
We still continue the manufacture of
Wooden Oil Tanks,
INCLUDING
Storage Tanks
FOR OIL WELLS,
Tanks for Refineries,
AND
Car Transportation Tanks.
Make the Best and Sell the Cheapest is our aim.
DAVIS & WHITE,
loc. 60.
Fastest Time on Record!
BEATS DEXTER BY SIX SECONDS!
Business in our Wine Cellar on Franklin street has commenced as that our trade has increased to such extent, that we are compelled to remove to the large and commodious room a few doors West of the Second National Bank, on Spring street.
Having purchased of H. L. Headling his stock of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., we will continue our trade at his old stand.
Wines cannot be excelled in this market and will be sold at a very small margin above cost, for cash.
Our stock of Liquors, Wines and Cigars consists of every variety of choice brands, in bottles and in bulk. (over Two Thousand Bottles of Champagne, Claret, Wine, &c., and every kind of all kinds and grades.
Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.
CURTIS & CO.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
2nd DISTRICT, DIVISION NO. 2.
W. R. EWING, Deputy Collector.
Office No. 9 Franklin Street, TITUSVILLE, PA.
12nd St.

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The lecturer stated at the outset that he had come without preparation to fulfil an engagement incidentally made long ago, and proceeded in a general way to review the causes and the results of the late war, with particular regard to the future of the country. He said that if the years of our national life were divided into periods of ten years the decade now closing would prove the most important. The seventy years previous to 1800 had been a continuous struggle against two hostile powers of civilization in the nation. He had no doubt but that had there been persons of eminence to defend slavery before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the system would have been destroyed. Everybody believed that it was a character and destiny of power. The framers of the Constitution recognizing it, gave it political power in the Government. The introduction of cotton as the staple of the slave section soon gave it a new importance. Slavery was not denounced, but tolerated at that period. Subsequently it was attacked and defended when it presented a new aspect. It was inevitable that in a free country an investigation of the system by the people would end in its destruction. In the contest for the mastery, each section in its way succeeded—the South by its wealth, entered in a few, aided by the Constitution in giving a majority of the Government; the North by its industry and enterprise in developing its vast commercial, mercantile, and industrial resources. Thus, when the war came, the North was rich in material; and had the South been compelled to rely on its own resources the contest would not have lasted more than two and a half years. When the representatives of the South relinquished their seats in Congress, they abandoned the power they had gained. The result was the destruction of slavery, the adoption of the thirteenth constitutional amendment, and the subsequent ratification of the fourteenth, to secure the advantage gained by the thirteenth. The ratification of the fifteenth amendment will secure to all the equal right to elect and be elected to office; not social equality merely, but the equality of the citizen and the negro, recognizing the great truth that "all men are created equal." Mr. Boutwell said there was a misunderstanding in the public mind as to the significance of the words, "right to elect to the public employment." It was simply a right by law a citizen was not entitled to. The right existed in the people to elect him who was most able to perform the duties. There were men who threw themselves upon the people for their suffrages by popularity openly or indirectly sought, in contradiction to those who were sought for by the people to meet great public emergencies. Popularity gained, as in the first instance, was a disaster to the possessor. In the latter category the lecturer placed the late Mr. Stanton, who he claimed did as much to secure the Union victory as did any soldier who fought at Gettysburg, and whose character should be held up for the imitation of the citizen and the statesman. Some of the deeds have furnished the people of the North and South, white and black, equality of opportunity. The South had been opened to a system of public instruction, the advantage of which could not be adequately estimated. The public sentiment of the North, aided by the munificence of the late George Peabody, was opening schools, which, by their education of the masses, will prove in after years the sustaining prop of the Republic. It matters not if the rich do withdraw their children, it will not prejudice the system. The labor question has been agitated recently to a great extent in the North. Something has been done for it by opening up the South, rich in its agricultural, mining and river resources already revealed, or their use made possible by the event of the war. It was impossible that there should be equality of condition, though something had been accomplished toward it. The revolution of 1776 broke the chains that bound us to England, but left a subject class. The last revolution elevated all. It was true, the Secretary remarked, that the events of the past few years had left their difficulties in the loss of commerce, the creation of a vast public national debt, and a system of taxation that was deemed burdensome. Placing whatever estimate you please upon these difficulties, even the largest amount, there is still upon the ledger a large balance to the credit of the nation. If the country remained at peace (and there was no indication to the contrary), the public debt would be considerably reduced, and its final liquidation would not be very remote. 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Taxation is an evil that should be reduced as quickly as possible, but there are greater evils. With us it meant the reputation of debt, with Europe, it meant the reputation of debt, with Europe, it meant the reputation of debt. In alluding to the destruction of American commerce by the war, Mr. Boutwell said that none doubted that the remedial course should be, though no platform could be devised to accomplish its restoration—the union of government and people.
In closing, he said that there was a future for America that could be better comprehended now than in 1789. England's American colonies are yet to accept the American idea, which has spanned the continent, bringing the Pacific under commercial control, which has conquered the desert and set up the cotton empire. The disbanding of her armies when the war ended was an important proof of her stability, as were their assembling when it first began, and the world will soon learn that a government by the people for the people is far preferable than a government of the people against their wishes.
Mr. Boutwell was frequently applauded, though some disappointment was apparent at his avoidance of the special financial topics now generally discussed.
"The Story of Pocahontas."
From the Spectator.
It is a habit of the English people, one of the many characteristics which have made them so beloved throughout the world, to forget the very names of the races which, in the course of their destiny as God Almighty's ploughshare, they plow up into their soil. Not one in ten thousand of them has the faintest recollection of the name of any Irish sept, and it seems to them quite ludicrous that the representatives of any Irish chieftain should call himself O'Donoghue. Welsh pedigrees are satirized by every cockney, and none but Anglo-Indians have an idea whether any family in India is Hindu or Mohammedan—though the names are of no use to the latter, and it seems to them quite ludicrous that the representatives of any Indian chieftain should call himself O'Donoghue. Welsh pedigrees are satirized by every cockney, and none but Anglo-Indians have an idea whether any family in India is Hindu or Mohammedan—though the names are of no use to the latter, and it seems to them quite ludicrous that the representatives of any Indian chieftain should call himself O'Donoghue.

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Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, lectured before the Mercantile Library Association, in Music Hall, Boston, the other evening, on the "Transition Period of the United States." A fair audience was present, comprising many of the principal business men, particularly those interested in finance.
The lecturer stated at the outset that he had come without preparation to fulfil an engagement incidentally made long ago, and proceeded in a general way to review the causes and the results of the late war, with particular regard to the future of the country. He said that if the years of our national life were divided into periods of ten years the decade now closing would prove the most important. The seventy years previous to 1800 had been a continuous struggle against two hostile powers of civilization in the nation. He had no doubt but that had there been persons of eminence to defend slavery before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the system would have been destroyed. Everybody believed that it was a character and destiny of power. The framers of the Constitution recognizing it, gave it political power in the Government. The introduction of cotton as the staple of the slave section soon gave it a new importance. Slavery was not denounced, but tolerated at that period. Subsequently it was attacked and defended when it presented a new aspect. It was inevitable that in a free country an investigation of the system by the people would end in its destruction. In the contest for the mastery, each section in its way succeeded—the South by its wealth, entered in a few, aided by the Constitution in giving a majority of the Government; the North by its industry and enterprise in developing its vast commercial, mercantile, and industrial resources. Thus, when the war came, the North was rich in material; and had the South been compelled to rely on its own resources the contest would not have lasted more than two and a half years. When the representatives of the South relinquished their seats in Congress, they abandoned the power they had gained. The result was the destruction of slavery, the adoption of the thirteenth constitutional amendment, and the subsequent ratification of the fourteenth, to secure the advantage gained by the thirteenth. The ratification of the fifteenth amendment will secure to all the equal right to elect and be elected to office; not social equality merely, but the equality of the citizen and the negro, recognizing the great truth that "all men are created equal." Mr. Boutwell said there was a misunderstanding in the public mind as to the significance of the words, "right to elect to the public employment." It was simply a right by law a citizen was not entitled to. The right existed in the people to elect him who was most able to perform the duties. There were men who threw themselves upon the people for their suffrages by popularity openly or indirectly sought, in contradiction to those who were sought for by the people to meet great public emergencies. Popularity gained, as in the first instance, was a disaster to the possessor. In the latter category the lecturer placed the late Mr. Stanton, who he claimed did as much to secure the Union victory as did any soldier who fought at Gettysburg, and whose character should be held up for the imitation of the citizen and the statesman. Some of the deeds have furnished the people of the North and South, white and black, equality of opportunity. The South had been opened to a system of public instruction, the advantage of which could not be adequately estimated. The public sentiment of the North, aided by the munificence of the late George Peabody, was opening schools, which, by their education of the masses, will prove in after years the sustaining prop of the Republic. It matters not if the rich do withdraw their children, it will not prejudice the system. The labor question has been agitated recently to a great extent in the North. Something has been done for it by opening up the South, rich in its agricultural, mining and river resources already revealed, or their use made possible by the event of the war. It was impossible that there should be equality of condition, though something had been accomplished toward it. The revolution of 1776 broke the chains that bound us to England, but left a subject class. The last revolution elevated all. It was true, the Secretary remarked, that the events of the past few years had left their difficulties in the loss of commerce, the creation of a vast public national debt, and a system of taxation that was deemed burdensome. Placing whatever estimate you please upon these difficulties, even the largest amount, there is still upon the ledger a large balance to the credit of the nation. If the country remained at peace (and there was no indication to the contrary), the public debt would be considerably reduced, and its final liquidation would not be very remote. He had been asserting, Mr. Boutwell said, that the Americans, as a nation, were grasping, anxious for extension of territory. The assertion he desired to emphatically contradict, for within the past century years the Government has repeatedly rejected proffered territory. He instanced Mexico, which was once in possession of United States troops, but the Government accepted only a few outlying States and paid for them liberally. The Sandwich Islands, he had reason to know, had been acquired by force, and other islands have from time to time been offered and rejected. Take nothing by oppression. Other nations take by force of arms, ours by force of ideas. If by such force others decide to join us we will consider their proposals. There should be nothing in our power to prevent such an extension by peaceful means. We should not reduce it during peace that in the event of another war our credit would hold good. Taxation is an evil that should be reduced as quickly as possible, but there are greater evils. With us it meant the reputation of debt, with Europe, it meant the reputation of debt, with Europe, it meant the reputation of debt. In alluding to the destruction of American commerce by the war, Mr. Boutwell said that none doubted that the remedial course should be, though no platform could be devised to accomplish its restoration—the union of government and people.
In closing, he said that there was a future for America that could be better comprehended now than in 1789. England's American colonies are yet to accept the American idea, which has spanned the continent, bringing the Pacific under commercial control, which has conquered the desert and set up the cotton empire. The disbanding of her armies when the war ended was an important proof of her stability, as were their assembling when it first began, and the world will soon learn that a government by the people for the people is far preferable than a government of the people against their wishes.
Mr. Boutwell was frequently applauded, though some disappointment was apparent at his avoidance of the special financial topics now generally discussed.
"The Story of Pocahontas."
From the Spectator.
It is a habit of the English people, one of the many characteristics which have made them so beloved throughout the world, to forget the very names of the races which, in the course of their destiny as God Almighty's ploughshare, they plow up into their soil. Not one in ten thousand of them has the faintest recollection of the name of any Irish sept, and it seems to them quite ludicrous that the representatives of any Irish chieftain should call himself O'Donoghue. Welsh pedigrees are satirized by every cockney, and none but Anglo-Indians have an idea whether any family in India is Hindu or Mohammedan—though the names are of no use to the latter, and it seems to them quite ludicrous that the representatives of any Indian chieftain should call himself O'Donoghue.

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